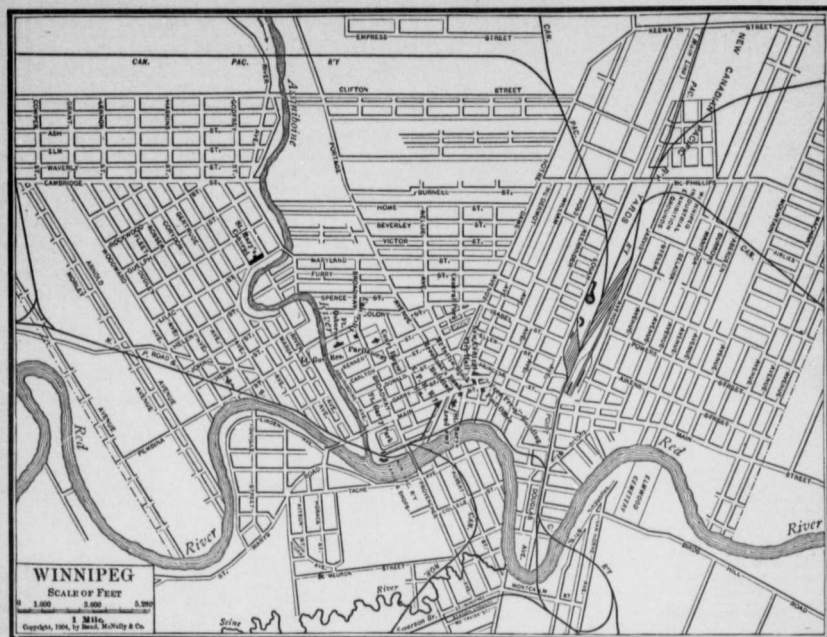




sandstone, and granite, besides clays for brick, tiles, and cement. There are salt, petroleum, and gas wells in Ontario, and peat deposits have been worked in Ontario and in Quebec. The mineral resources of Canada, though extensive, are largely undeveloped. During the last few years, however, the production has steadily increased till the amount per head of population is almost equal to that of the United States.

XVI.

Manufacturing in Canada.

With her vast mineral, fish, timber, and other resources, Canada is destined to become a great industrial and commercial country. During the last ten years the growth of her manufactures has been marvellous. The value of the products of factories employing five or more hands, as given by the census returns of 1901, was \$481,053,375. Though the demands of the home market have largely increased, the exports of manufactures have grown from \$13,000,000 in 1879 to \$50,500,000 in 1903. The record of foreign commerce for the past few years shows that Canada's foreign trade is increasing more rapidly, proportionately, than that of any other country, the rate of gain in the past ten years having been 90 per cent.

MANUFACTURES FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural wealth of Canada forms the basis for many important industries. There are grains for the miller; fruits and vegetables for the canner; beef, pork, and mutton for the dressed meat enterprises; and cream for the butter and cheese factories. Much of the Canadian wheat is shipped direct to Europe

(where it is sometimes mixed with softer grain from other countries), and, in addition, nearly 6,000,000 bushels are ground in Canada and exported. In 1903, 1,288,000 barrels of flour, 145,000 barrels of oatmeal, and 11,251 barrels of other meal were exported. Other mills manufacture cereal foods. Formerly butter and cheese were manufactured solely in the farmhouse by the farmers' wives and daughters. Now the industry has passed largely into the hands of co-operative creameries and cheese factories, in which the most improved methods are used. At the World's Fair, in Chicago, a few years ago, Canadian butter and cheese took 424 prizes. In 1903 Canada exported 229,100,000 pounds of cheese (of which 228,394,482 pounds were shipped to Great Britain) and 34,128,944 pounds of butter (of which 32,203,944 pounds went to the mother country). In a certain sense the leather trade may be called an industry associated with agriculture, in that it works up the hides of cattle. The development of the tanning industry has been highly satisfactory, the export amounting to nearly \$2,400,000. Other important leather industries are the manufactures of boots, shoes, harness, saddlery, and leather goods. The pork (bacon, ham, and pork) packing industry is an important one. In 1903 the exports aggregated 143,288,402 pounds, of which 141,742,528 pounds were exported to Great Britain. Exports of canned meat, fruit, fish, and vegetables are rapidly increasing in value, totalling more than \$6,000,000 in 1903 as compared with \$3,700,000 in 1893.

MANUFACTURES FROM FOREST PRODUCTS.

Lumbering has always been one of Canada's chief industries, especially for foreign trade. Exports of forest products, which constituted in 1867 one-third of the total exports, are still of

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